

**CHRYSLER**  
APPROVED LUBRICATION  
**Arditi**  
Service Station  
Bank Bldg. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th

WEDNESDAY,  
MARCH 28, 1951

# THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 70 PRUTA  
VOL. XXVIII, No. 7220

**Gifts**  
& souvenirs  
**charlotte**  
Behind Main Post Office Jerusalem

## Column One By David Courtney

THE Germans are not in the habit of making things easier for anyone but themselves. All the more reason why the Government of Israel should persevere in making things as hard for the Germans as they can. Reports from The Hague give the impression that Dr. Adenauer's negotiators, having got the Israelis to the table, are now intent upon a course of hedging and haggling, the result of which may be a long-drawn out economic filibuster with little better than a booty prize for Israel at the end of it. If that were true, it would be better to sever all contact at once and bring the Israel Government delegation home before annoyance becomes humiliation. But there is every likelihood that the impression is exaggerated and there is some evidence to suggest that the initial phase of the negotiations has gone much as was expected and is not to be taken as an indication of subsequent developments. In London, the view seems to be held that Dr. Adenauer will intervene personally if the situation begins to look unpleasant and will, if necessary, support Professor Boehm, his principal delegate at The Hague, against the chattering and evasions of Herman Abo, the Bonn Government's Chief representative at the debt talks in London.

THE Germans have been told that Israel asks no favours from them. That is the situation and it should be driven home to them again and again. If enough of them there is sharp enough to urge some gesture for the righting of consciences, and we may take it that that is reasonably true of Dr. Adenauer, let them act swiftly and without the qualification usual in ordinary financial bargaining between one State and another. It has been suggested by London observers that if the talks should look like becoming protracted, or if the Germans should give evidence of the desire to find technical excuses for evasion of the limited responsibility represented by Israel demands, the Government of Israel will have no option but to break off the negotiations, a course which, at this stage, would have the effect of confirming and intensifying the hatred of the Jews for the Nazi successors.

THAT prospect is one that needs careful pondering if Dr. Adenauer if the West German Chancellor genuinely desires to establish conditions favourable to the process of rehabilitating the German name. He had better not allow this occasion to degenerate into a squalid piece of bookkeeping. In consenting to meet the Germans in formal negotiations, the Israel Government has shown realism and good sense. Both the realism and the good sense were founded on the assumption (and here, if anywhere, is the concession) that Dr. Adenauer's own preliminary statements were made in good faith and truth and that the Bonn Government were genuinely ready to make this partial and practical contribution towards alleviating some of the effects of the immeasurable wrongs done the Jews by the Germans; the present and visible effects, let it be understood, not the wrongs themselves. If the assumption is proved wrong, it will be a sad day for the Germans.

YESTERDAY'S affair\* has a little enough to do with this issue. It is not surprising that there should be men and women in Israel who would have nothing to do with the Germans or their conscience. But that reluctance is part of an humane and humane grief, which cannot be reduced to the paltry dimensions of a political affair or street rowdiness. Some of those who marched yesterday marched mournfully. And some there were who, like certain members and officials of the German Government, would drag the issue down to the pettiness of the market-place. Neither the national conscience nor the nation's welfare was notably served by those who marched or those who stood by for trouble. The pity would be if conspicuous protests and exaggerated counter-protests were to divide the Germans into an under-estimation of the profound and broad sense of hurt that still dwells in the soul of the Jewish people.

## Foreign Minister in Rome For Official Talks

ROME, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, arrived here by air from London today, on his first official visit to Rome, where he will be guest of the Government and hold discussions with the Prime Minister.

On Thursday Mr. Sharett is to pay a courtesy visit to the Pope, "as a private citizen, not as Foreign Minister," according to a spokesman of the Israel Legation.

He is to be guest of honour tonight at a State dinner. Tomorrow he will lay wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier and in the afternoon is due to give a press conference.

## Regional Interests

POST Diplomatic Correspondent  
HAKIRYA, Tuesday. — Mr. Sharett's visit to Rome marks the first contact between Israel and Italy at Cabinet level, and most of his talks will be with Signor de Gasperi, who as well as being Prime Minister, conducts Italy's foreign affairs.

Apart from matters relating to property claims and to air and sea communications, which for some time have been due for settlement between Israel and Italy, the two countries have an overriding common interest arising from their geographical position in the Mediterranean.

Ever since Jonah set sail from Joppa, this country's seaboard has been at least as important as its land frontiers and, unlike the land frontiers, the seaboard has always been open. The commercial and other interests which bind Israel to friendly Mediterranean countries are as extensive today as they have ever been.

It is hoped, too, that Mr. Sharett's visit to Rome will result in an intensification of the cultural relations between Israel and Italy — a field in which not very much has been done since the anti-Jewish policies of Mussolini in 1938 and the subsequent World War put an end to the considerable flow of Jewish students from Palestine to Italian universities. No doubt exists that the Hebrew University would welcome official encouragement from Rome for the strengthening of its Italian department.

It is not thought likely that all the practical matters (most of them a legacy of World War II and Italy's wartime status vis-a-vis the Mandate power), which are still outstanding between Italy and Israel, can be settled fully in the course of Mr. Sharett's visit. It is hoped, however, that the occasion will provide an opportunity for a valuable exchange of views at high level, which will set the foundation for subsequent agreements and for a strengthening of relations between the two countries.

Mr. Sharett's visit is expected to last three days.

**PRESENTATION TO BRITISH GENERAL**  
LONDON, Tuesday (GNA). — Before leaving London Mr. Moshe Sharett presented a Golden Book certificate to John McCandlish who was Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Middle East Forces during World War II, and was instrumental in the formation of Jewish Units.

General McCandlish disclosed that discussion had taken place between several ministries before he had finally been permitted to accept the token.

**Horowitz Talks With British Treasury**  
LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters). — Mr. David Horowitz, economic adviser to the Israel Government, today had further talks with British Treasury officials here.

They were understood to be examining the basis for a new economic relationship between Britain and Israel. A usually reliable source said the talks resulted from Israel's having exhausted her balance of about fourteen million sterling with Britain.

One question likely to arise in the discussions is the possibility of British capital investment in Israel. His mission might also be concerned with a possible extension by Britain of long term credits to overcome Israel's sterling shortage.

Coming on the heels of the British Chancellor's visit to Israel, Mr. Horowitz's talks are seen as a sign of the possibility of large scale financial investment in Israel.

## Western Reply To Soviet Note

PARIS, Tuesday (AP). — Britain, France and the U.S.A. re-asserted that free elections throughout Germany alone can lay the basis for a United Germany. This was the leading point of the identical notes handed in by the three powers to the Soviet Foreign Ministry and released early this morning.

## Israel, Lebanon Agree On Territorial Waters

An agreement insuring cooperation in cases where ships of one nation are forced to seek refuge in the territorial waters of the second was reached at a meeting yesterday of the Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission, at which the Lebanese Chief-of-Staff, Col. Salam, was official meetings, the spokesman announced yesterday.

The meeting was conducted in a friendly atmosphere, and full agreement was reached on points contested in previous official meetings, the spokesman stated.

At the start of the meeting, the Israeli delegation reported the theft of four Danish and seven Dutch cows, believed to have been taken to the Lebanon by infiltrators. Immediate investigation was undertaken by Lebanese authorities, and the cattle were returned at the border before the meeting ended.

Israel was represented by Sean Aluf Shaul Ramati.

## Demarcation Line At Kalkilya

The Israel-Jordan demarcation line in the Kalkilya area was reaffirmed, and marked by a deep ditch dug by tractors to prevent further incidents, following an on-the-spot meeting on Sunday of senior Mixed Armistice Commission delegates, an Army spokesman announced yesterday.

Sean Aluf Shaul Ramati, representing Israel, and Ahmed Bey Toukan representing Jordan.

Tension had been caused lately in the area by frequent, but minor, violations of the line by villagers.

The delegates also discussed the recent incident in Jerusalem's no-man's-land, and several border problems. The senior delegates are to meet in Jerusalem today.

## INDIANS TO MOVE TO MA'BARA

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The group of 140 new immigrants from India who quitted outside the Jewish Agency offices, at 69 Rehov Nahlat Benjamin here yesterday, will move to a Ma'bara tomorrow morning after the exact day of their departure to India has been fixed.

Since yesterday, the Agency has been in negotiation with the Near East Air Company for a charter plane, or possibly two, to take the group to Calcutta. The answer of the air company, with the date of departure, is expected tomorrow morning.

## BUDGET COMMITTEE

The Parliamentary Finance Committee yesterday completed work on the revenue estimates for the IL168,450,000 ordinary budget.

The afternoon's plenary session was cancelled to enable the Committee to speed up its work so that the estimates should be ready for a final vote before the fiscal year ends next Tuesday. It was estimated yesterday that five or six meetings will be needed to complete the job.

## Torch Commando Meetings Attacked

PRETORIA, Tuesday (Reuters). — Teargas bombs, rotten eggs and garbage were hurled into a crowd of several thousands here last night, at an anti-Malan meeting.

Two women and a ten-year old girl were struck full in the face by bombs and taken away for treatment. A 31-year old man was knocked unconscious by a young man. Loudspeaker system wires were cut and car booters used in an effort to drown the voices of speakers at an anti-Malan meeting.

One man found in possession of teargas bombs was hurled into a nearby fishpond by the crowd.

In Bloemfontein blows were struck when a group of about 40 men students from the Free State university tried to break up a Torch Commando meeting.

In spite of appeals by the Chairman, students continued to shout, sing and cheer so that speakers could not be heard. Torch Commando members moved in on the students and came to blows with them.

The students were eventually forced away from the scene of the meeting.

## Malayan Terrorists

SINGAPORE, Tuesday (Reuters). — Terrorists killed 12 people and injured eight more in an ambush near the Perak-Selangor border today. Eight of those killed were policemen.

## French Demand Dismissal Of Tunis Cabinet

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuters). — The 70-year-old Bey of Tunis tonight played for time in the face of a French call for dismissal of the Government of disturbed Tunisia, according to usually reliable quarters here.

France accused the Government headed by Mohamed Choukri and including members of the Nationalist Neo-Pied party of having, in fact, if not in intention fomented unrest in Tunisia.

M. Jean de Hauteclocque, French Resident-General in Tunisia, put the French Government's request to the Bey, Sid Mohammed Alamia, at a dramatic half-hour interview at Hammam Lif Palace near Tunis.

The Bey conferred with the Cabinet for two hours, and then sent a note to the French Resident. Its contents were not disclosed, but usually reliable quarters said he did not give a clear-cut reply to the demand for dismissal of the 18-month-old Government.

## HILALI WILL NOT SEEK ELECTION

The Prime Minister, Hilali Pasha, announced in Cairo last night that he has no intention to stand for election to parliament, but three Ministers of the present Cabinet announced their intention to stand for election, ANA reported yesterday.

Lists for candidates were opened throughout Egypt today and will remain open for ten days.

## Knesset Debates Nationality Bill

Jews in Israel will be able to hold dual nationality, according to a decision by the Knesset yesterday during the voting on the Citizenship Act. Final passage of the legislation was deferred as the House adjourned until tonight.

The principle of dual nationality has been the most controversial point in dispute since the Nationality Bill was first introduced in July, 1950. The final showdown yesterday resulted in an overwhelming majority in favour of the principle.

Mr. Eliezer Peri (Mapam) and Mr. Meir Wilner (Communist) proposed a clause making the acquisition of Israeli citizenship conditional upon the relinquishment of previous nationality. Mr. Wilner argued that dual nationality might be used as a cloak for the infiltration of American generals, officers and thousands of soldiers into Israel. However, the majority agreed with Dr. Yaakov Kibnoff (General Zionist) who said that some potential immigrants might be deterred from coming here if they would be forced to burn their bridges behind them.

## Law of Return

The law provides that all persons in the country under the Law of the Return, which notes the historic right of Jews to return to Israel, shall be citizens. This means in effect that all Jews in Israel with residents status will be citizens automatically. Persons thus entitled to citizenship who do not want to

accept it must say so before the measure finally becomes law or, in the case of new immigrants, before they land in Israel. The House defeated a proposal by Mr. Nahum Hefi (General Zionist) and Mr. Yaakov Shapiro (Mapai) that these people should get one month in which to nullify it.

Others may qualify for automatic citizenship if they fulfill three requirements: 1. They must have been citizens of Palestine; 2. They must be included in the official register of citizens before March 1, 1952; 3. They must prove continuous residence in Israel or in territory acquired by Israel since the establishment of the State.

Those who do not qualify for automatic citizenship will be able to opt for naturalization. There was a keen debate on this aspect of the legislation. Mr. Peri and Mr. Emil Habshi (Communist) said that only about 10 per cent of the Arabs in Israel would meet the conditions for naturalization.

They proposed that all persons legally resident in the country or who later the country legally should get automatic citizenship. Mr. Moshe Katsav (Arab Democratic) proposed a "conditional" naturalization which said in effect that Arabs who were now legally in the country should get citizenship.

None of these amendments passed but the House liberalized the measure in one respect. The recommendation of the joint Interior-Legislation Committee which had submitted the final draft to the House was that inclusion in the national census before March 1, 1952, should be a requirement. Mr. Kibnoff proposed extending the deadline for one year, and the suggestion was approved by the Minister of Interior, Mr. Moshe Shapira. Over the objection of Mr. David Ben-Gurion (Mapai) speaking for the majority of the Committee, the amendment received a two-thirds majority.

**Children's Status**  
Another clause passed yesterday said that new-born children shall acquire citizenship if at least one of the parents is a citizen. A proposed amendment by Mr. Katsav that all children born in the country, was defeated.

The House reversed the joint Committee on another clause. The Committee had suggested that citizens in one respect. The recommendation of the joint Interior-Legislation Committee which had submitted the final draft to the House was that inclusion in the national census before March 1, 1952, should be a requirement. Mr. Kibnoff proposed extending the deadline for one year, and the suggestion was approved by the Minister of Interior, Mr. Moshe Shapira. Over the objection of Mr. David Ben-Gurion (Mapai) speaking for the majority of the Committee, the amendment received a two-thirds majority.

Mass meetings throughout South Africa last night called for the resignation of Dr. Malan, who replied with a statement that he would not be "intimidated" into calling an election.

## Hague Conference Gets Down to Claims Details

'Exaggerated' Say Germans Give-and-Take At Business Session

By Maurice Carr, "Jewish Chronicle" Service to The Post

THE HAGUE, Tuesday. — Dr. Abraham Frowein, secretary of the German delegation, informed me this morning that the Germans would contest as "exaggerated" the \$500m. claim which the Jewish delegation advanced yesterday for "only a fraction" of the Jewish property actually remaining in German hands.

In reply to the Jewish requests for clarification of the German opening statement, I learn that the Germans will point out the inevitability of having to accommodate German obligations towards the Jewish people within the framework of Germany's general debts.

Accordingly the German delegation to the Hague includes a liaison officer with the London conference. This liaison officer is Ministerial Director Dr. Wolff, who is at the same time a member of the German delegation to London.

As for the Jewish contention that the German capacity to pay "is not a proper subject for discussion at this meeting" the German answer will be that the essential purpose of the London conference is to determine the German ability to pay.

This "clarification" will therefore reveal a hardening of the German position — a German offer of payment to Israel and Jewish Jewry, if any, will depend on the London and not the Hague conference.

I understand that one of the points raised for clarification by the Jewish delegation yesterday was an interview given by Eckhardt, Bonn Press Chief, in Paris and published on March 25. The spokesman of the German delegation here told me today that this was "very regrettable" that Eckhardt had raised the problem of the German property through post-war restitution to the Jews in such cases it was up to the German Government to give compensation and it was of no concern to the Jews. Eckhardt was free from the taint of Nazism, but being known to the Jewish Press Chief to which he came three weeks ago from the film industry, he had committed a gaffe, the spokesman added.

(Earlier dispatch page 4).

## Herut Demonstration Passed Off Quietly

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The Herut anti-reparations demonstration, held here quietly this afternoon, came as an anti-climax after a week of general tension. It dispersed exactly two hours after it started and half of the time was taken up by speeches in the Second of November Square.

There were no incidents, police were not to be seen along the route of the procession and there were no arrests. Strong security forces and military and police were, however, held in readiness in various parts of the city.

It is estimated that about 7,000 were present in the Square listening to the speeches which were delivered from a first floor balcony and broadcast by loudspeaker, while about only 3,000 marched in the demonstration.

The meeting started at 5 o'clock in the afternoon with a bugle call, followed by an address by Mr. Yaakov Rubinfeld, Secretary-General of Herut. "We are here," he said, "to let the world know that the name of Israel is not to be desecrated," he said.

Mr. Menahem Begin, leader of Herut, who spoke for 45 minutes, was mainly sentimental. He deplored that Jews could sit in the same room with Germans "mingling the smoke of their cigarettes without being reminded of the smoke which arose from the Maiden's extermination furnace," he said. "No insurance company would dare to insure the goods which would be sent here from Germany," he added. He asked Prime Minister Ben-Gurion to order the immediate return of the reparations delegation.

The Government and the Histadrut chiefs had nothing to fear from the demonstrators," he said. "They have certainly heard about the Goldsmid House and the Aere prison, but what we are doing now is to give to the public feeling which has had no chance to express itself in the Knesset."

**Begin Warns**  
Mr. Begin also warned against sending policemen to head the procession which should be led "by my comrades and by myself," and called on the public not to shout any slogans. Histadrut was rung before the procession started.

The speech was often interrupted by applause, in which about half of the public took part. Most of those present in the Square were young men, but there were many onlookers on the neighbouring balconies and some women brought their children to the meeting in prams.

An elderly Yeminite suddenly provoked a local row when he shouted curses at Mr. Begin, but he was dragged away by a group of young men.

Opposite the Great Synagogue, Mr. Begin and the crowd around him swore: "Let my right hand wither if I shall forget thee, the shame of destruction." The prayer, "El Shole Rahamin" was recited and the crowd then dispersed.

Two loudspeakers had been installed on the roof of a house opposite the Great Synagogue to be used by the Histadrut to hush any subversive speech by Mr. Begin, but they were not used.

Among the singers, carried in the procession, were called for the downfall of the Cabinet.

Out of eight of the results of the













